PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2 .- President Roosevelt's annual address to Congress was read in both houses today. The full text of the document follows:

To the Senate and House of Representa-

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will re-cede; but the tide will advance. This Nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers, or, in a sense, pioneers themselves; of men winnowed out from among, the nations of the Old World by the energy, boldness and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a Nation, so placed, will surely wrest success from fortune As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future eyen larger than the ist. In particular, the events of the st four years have definitely decided past. that, for woe or for weal, our place must be great among the nations. We may either fall greatly or succeed greatly; but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would, we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a iarge part ignobly and shamefully. But our people, the sons of the men of the Civil War, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future high of heart and resolute of will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant en-deavor. We do not shrink from the strug-gle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the 20th century-grave problems abroad and still graver at home; but we know that we can solve them and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who, in the days of Washington, founded this Government, and, in the days of Lincoln, preserved it. No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well-being than ours at the present moment. This well-being is due to no sudden or accidental causes to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have en won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well-being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in, the aggregate these fortunes afe small indeed when compared to the wealth of people as a whole. The plain people better off than they have ever been the per before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societics-especially helpful to men of moderate cans-represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well-paid wageworkers in this coun-try now than ever before in our history.

GOOD AND EVIL CORPORATIONS. Outgrowth of Prosperity-Govern.

ment Should Control Them. Of course, when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good, they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. "It is end-nently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil fgörget the greater good. The evils are real and me of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth, not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity-of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not anvaral states

ulation of interstate business. This coun-try cannot afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the pres-ence of the new conditions, and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the Congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant, and without limidislocation of our system, the mere threat of which (not to speak of the perform-ance) would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to preserve tations other than those prescribed by the Constitution. The Congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of comthe principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests at mercial freedom and entailing restraint upon National commerce fall within the regulative power of the Congress, and I believe that monopolies, unjust dis- tial in -shaping our whole

least on a full equality with interests abroad, and of always allowing a suffi-cient rate of duty to more than cover the that a wise and reasonable law would difference between the labor cost here and be a necessary and proper exercise of Congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated. The well-being of the wage-of the soil, should be treated as an essen-

RECOMMENDATIONS IN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation.

It is earnestly hoped that the Secretary of Commerce may be created, with a seat in the Cabinet. There should be no halt in the work of building up the Navy,

providing every year additional fighting craft.

Provision should be made to enable the Secretary of War to keep cavalry and artillery horses worn out in long performance of duty.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general sinff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the Secretary of War last year.

Alaska should have a Delegate in the Congress. It would be well if a Congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century; but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress the Hawallan fire claims, which were the' subject of careful investigation during the last session.

I again call your aftention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in my measage to you at the first session of the present Congress; substantially such a bill has already passed the House.

In my judgment the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed, and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

In view of the capital importance of these matters (tariff adjustments), I commend them to the earnest consideration of the Congress, and if the Congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject, I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba, not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we of the giant Republic of the north should make all our sister nations of the American Continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves dis-interestedly and effectively their friend.

I again recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the plans of the Smithsonian Institution for making the museum under its charge worthy of the Nation, and for preserving at the National capital not only records of the vanishing races of men, but of the animals of this continent, which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

criminations, which prevent or cripple policy. There must never be any change competition, fraudulent overcapitalization, and other evils in trust organizations and which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages of the practices which injuriously affect inter-American wageworker. state trade, can be prevented under the power of the Congress to "regulate com-merce with foreign nations and among the

these business interests will best be served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary reapplication of the principle to the shifting National needs. We must take scrupulous care that the reapplication shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which (not to speak of the perform). I again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, cov-ering the points outlined in my message to you at the first session of the present Congress; substantially such a bill has already passed the House. given purpose.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Federation of One as Just as Federation of the Other.

How to secure fair treatment alike for abor and capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramp-ing the industrial development of the coun-try, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and far-sighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a con-stant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of fed-eration, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the con-duct of any given corporation or union-not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such; for some of the most far-reaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both orporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous inter-ference with the rights of others.

Organized capital and organized labor allke should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public; and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideals. Every employer, every wage-worker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that employer and employe allke should endeavor to appreciate each he viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habit-ual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people de-serve better of the country than those representative both of capital and laborand there are many such-who work con-tinually to bring about a good understand-ing of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if pos-sible, even more wicked, even more de-structive to national welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condi-tion that we keep true to the principles upon which this Nation was founded, and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupa-tion, his birthplace or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the con-stitutional powers of the National Gov-ernment touch these matters of general and vital moment to the Nation should be exercised in conformit, the principles above set forth. the conformity

Secretary of Commerce Needed. It is earnestly hoped that the Secretary of Commerce may be created, with a seat the eshi widen our markets and to give a questions affecting labor and capital the growth and complexity of the organiducers, on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the low. zations through which both labor and cap-ital now find expression, the steady ten dency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations, and the wonderfu strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justi fy an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the lead-ing commercial bodics in this country have ing commercial scales in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is de-sirable that some such measure as that which has already paged the Sonate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising su-pervision over the whole subject of the streat contrastates great corporations doing an interstat business; and with this end in view, th Interstate ongress should endow the department with large powers, which could be in creased as experience might show

ally as it was clear that a cable connec-tion of some kind with China, a foreign country, was a part of the company's plan. This course was, moreover, in accordance with a line of precedents, includ-ing President Grant's action in the case of the first French cable, explained to the Congress in his annual message of Decem-ber, 1875, and the instance occurring in 1879, of the second French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod. bunal than to create special arbitrators for These conditions prescribed, among other

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to things, a maximum rate for commercial messages and that the company should construct a line from the Philippine Isluse the good offices of The Hague court. This was done last Summer with most satisfactory results in the case of a claim ands to China, there being at present, as is well known, a British line from Manila to Hong Kong.

at issue between us and our sister repub-lic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this The representatives of the Cable Com-pany kept these conditions long under consideration, continuing, in the meanlic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others, in which not only the United States but foreign nations may take ad-vantage of the machinery already in ex-States but foreign nations may take ad-vantage of the machinery already in ex-istence at The Hague. I commend to the favorable considera-

SHORT EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Our prosperity is not a creature of law, but by unwise legislation It would be easy enough to destroy it.

We draw the line at misconduct, not at wealth.

The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money, is a welldoer, not a wrongdoer, provided, only, he works in proper and legitimate lines

Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation; and we need not be over-tender about sparing the dishonest corporation.

Resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

The Congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for exercising this power (to regulate interstate commerce), and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute-books.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization and other evils in trust organizations and practices, can be prevented under the power of the Congress.

The well-being of the wage-earner, like the well-being of the tiller of the coll, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but of course if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties, and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and far-sighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right.

Taking the work of the Army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine Islands.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude, and to encourage the existing native industries pecullar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, cance building, smith work and blanket work.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the Government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our Consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

tion of the Congress the Hawailan fire way of Honolulu and the Philippine Isi-claims, which were the subject of careful ands, is thus provided for, and is expected within a few months to be ready for investigation during the last session. business.

GOOD TITLE FOR PANAMA CANAL. Greater Engineering Feat Than Has Yet Been Accompliance. GOOD TITLE FOR PANAMA CANAL. Yet Been Accomplished.

Among the conditions is one reserving

times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine Islands, High praise should also be given those Filipinos, in the aggregate very nu-merous, who have accepted the new conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the welfare of the Islands. THE ARMY AND THE NAVY. Secretary Root's Recommendation for General Staff Favored. The Army has been reduced to the mininum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the Nation, and most certainly

cations which they continually received from their foes, occasional instances of cruel retailation occurred. Every effort

has been made to prevent such cruelties,

and finally these efforts have been com-pletely successful. Every effort has also been made to detect and punish the wrong-

doers. After making all allowance for these misdeeds, it remains true that few indeed have been the instances in which

war has been waged by a civilized power

against semi-civilized or barbarous forces where there has been so little wrongdoing

by the victors an in the Philippine Islands On the other hand, the amount of difficult,

important and beneficent work which has

Taking the work of the Army and the civil authorities together, it may be ques-

tioned whether anywhere else in modern

been done is well-nigh incalculable.

should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. The senior officers are given scant chance, under ordinary conditions to exercise commands commensurate with their rank, under circumstances which would fit them to do their duty in time of actual war. A system of maneuvering our Army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily con-tinued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small Army crops tould be handled to advantage. Both our officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them, No better material can be found. But they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special attention. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance. Formerly this unit was the regiment; it is now not the regiment, not even the troop or company; it is the indivdual soldier. Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enlisted

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the Secretary of War last year. When the young officers enter the Army from West Point they probably stand above their compeers in any other military service. Every effort should be made, by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capac-ity, to keep them of the same high rela-tive excellence throughout their careers. The measure providing for the reorgani-zation of the militia eystem and for securing the highest efficiency in the National Guard, which has already passed the house, should receive prompt attention ans action. It is of great importance that the relation of the National Guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined, and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

Provision should be made to enable the cretary of War to keep cavalry and artillery horses, worn-out in long per-formance of duty. Such horses fetch but them out to the mixery awaiting them when thus disposed of, it would be bettor to employ them at light work around the posts, and when necessary to put them paintessly to death.

Needs of the Navy.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the Ad. miral of the Navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the Navy, but it is yet far from what it

ald go such progressive regulation will diminish the evils. We should fall in our duty if we did not iry to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical com mon sense as well as resolution, separat-ing the good from the bad and holding on the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter

In my message to the present Congress at its first sension I discussed at length question of the regulation of th big corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I th en pr posed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence; but this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which cannot so eved by the individual acting ell be achte A fundamental base of civiliza tion is the inviolability of property; but this is in no wise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise the artificial powers which it confer upon the owners of property, under the name of corporate franchises, in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public managed under public regulation. Expe-rience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by state action. It must, therefore, be achieved by National action

Not Hostile Attack but Correction. Our aim is not to do away with corpo fations; on the contrary, these big aggre-gations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corstations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corpora-tions, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them; we are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins is a welldoer, not a wrongdoer provided only he works in proper and le gitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to supervise and control his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corpora tion; and we need not be overtender about

sparing the dishonest corporation. In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may be-come injurious to the public, we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leader. ship of the international industrial world. to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wageworker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the im means delay in achieving the sible, exactly as, on the other hand, stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindto the historic truth that wise evoluon is the sure safeguard against revolu

Regulation of Interstate Business. No more important subject can come before the Congress than this of the regof the country-that is, to the interests of

ulrements operating directly such commerce, the instrumentalities greater field for the activities of our pro thereof, and those engaged therein.

I carnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the Congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to ac-complish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then, assuredly, we should not obtain the set of the should not shrink from amending the Constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

Money Needed for Prosecutions.

The Congress has not herotofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the anti-trust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the Department of Justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much could be done if Congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the Atto rney-General.

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofit-able. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would in evitably result in ruin to the weaker com-petitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign products the ad-vantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic cor project regulation to give domestic com-petition a fair chance; and this end can-not be reached by any tarff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision

NO FITFUL TARIFF CHANGES.

Political Partisanship Should Be Secondary to Business Considerations.

Stability of economic policy must al-ways be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective-tariff prin-ciple. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience

changes that great prosperity in this coun-try has always come under a protec-tive tariff: and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if

the tariff laws as a whole work well, and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset busi-ness by too quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, permay be entirely excluded from considera-tion of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the businers interests

cring of duties when they are no longer needed for protection smonour own peo-ple or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treatles, and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others, or to amend the pending treaties so that they can be ratified, then the same end-to ecure reciprocity-should be met by direct legislation. Whenever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change can not with advan-tage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made out a lowering of duties on a given If possible, such change should right by

e made only after the fullest consideration by practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business stand need. point, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial cll-being of the people as a whole. Th machinery for providing such (careful in

vestigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures: and if the Congress desires addi-tional consideration to that which will be given the subject by its own committees. then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to commend action by the Congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various scheduley, changes and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying or up-

setting its fixed economic policy The cases in which the tariff can pro duce a monopoly are so few as to consti-tute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but of course if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition. In my judgment the tariff on anthracite coal abould be removed, and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF COUNTRY. All Kinds of Money Should Be Made

Interchangeable.

Interest rates are a potent factor in bils ness activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an ele ment of elasticity in our monetary sys-tem. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circuitation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domest and foreign commerce; and the issue of this should be so regulated that a suffcient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country. It would be both unwise and unnecessary

at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century; but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently com-prehensive to meet these requirements would transgress the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, how-

RECIPROCITY WITH CUBA.

We Should Stretch Out a Helping Hand to the Island.

I hope soon to submit to the Senate celprocity treaty with Cubs. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first of-ficials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have cur people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafte have closer political relations with u than with any other power. Thus in a sense Cuba has become a part of our in-ternational political system. This makes It necessary that in return she should b

given some of the benefits of becomin, part of our economic system. It is, from from ur own standpoint, a shortsighted

mischlevous policy to fail to recognize this need. Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty and generous nation, itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch cut a helping hand to a young and weak sister re public just entering upon its career of in-dependence. We should always fearlessly insist upon our rights in the face of the strong, and we should with ungrudging hand do our generous duty by the weak. I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba not only because it is eminently for

our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we. o the giant republic of the north, shoul

make all our sister nations of the American continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend. A convention with Great Britain has seen concluded, which will be at once hald before the Senate for ratification, pro-viding for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfound and on substantially the lines of the con vention formerly negotiated by the Secre tary of State, Mr. Blaine. I believe recip trade relations will be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

ARBITRATION BETWEEN NATIONS

United States and Mexico First Be fore The Hague Tribunal.

As civilization grows warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of for-cign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers; wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of intermational police duty, essential for the wel-fare of the world. Wherever possible, ar-bitration or some similar method should our people as a whole. Unquestionably ever, that all future legislation on the be employed in lieu of war to settle diffi-

Congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal if

essible at Panama. The Attorney-General reports that we can undoubtedly acnuire good title from the French Panama Canal Company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her as-sent to our building the canal. This canal will be one of the groatest engineer-ing feats of the 20th century! a greater ingineering feat than has yet been accom plished during the history of mankind. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of administration; and it should be begun under ciscumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all administrations

continue the policy The canal will be of great benefit to America, and of importance, to all the world. It will be of advantage to us in-hustrially and also as improving our milltary position. It will be of advantage to the countries of tropical America. It is cornectly to be hoped that all of these minirics will do as some of them have already done with signal success, and will invite to their shores commerce and im-prove their material conditions by recognizing that stability and order are the prerequisities of successful development. No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behaves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done, they can reat assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside orference. More and more the ining interdependence and complexity of in ternational political and economic rein tions render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of the world.

THE PACIFIC CABLE

Arrangements Completed for Laying Line Across the Ocean.

During the Fail of 1961 a communication his addressed to the Scoretary of State sking whether permission would be asking granted by the President to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the Call formia coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawall. A statement of condi-tions or terms upon which such corpora-tion would undertake to lay and operate cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the Congress was shortly to convene, and Pacific cable registation had been the subject of consideration by the Congress for several years, it seem to me wise to defer action upon plication until the Congress had first an opportunity to act. The Congress adopportunity to act. The Congress ad journed without taking any action, leav ing the matter in exactly the same condi tion in which it stood when the Congress

anwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company had promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its It also made application to the President for access to and use of sound ings taken by the United States steamship Nero, for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a trans-Pacific cable the company urging that with access to these soundings it could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings upon its own account. Pending consideration of this subject, it apeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to ex-amine and use the soundings, if it chould be granted.

In consequence of this solicitation of the Cable Company, certain conditions were formulated, upon which the President was willing to allow access to these soundings and to content to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alteration or additions thereto impor ed by the Cor great. This was deemed proper, especi

Porto Rico II is only necessary say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES. Policy of Holding the Islands Amply

. Vindicated. On July 4 last, on the 126th anniversary

of the Declaration of our Independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Fili-pino enjoy such rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people, taken ap i whole, now enjoy a measure of self-gov-ernment greater than that granted to any other Orientals by any foreign power, and greater than that enjoyed by any other Orientals under their own governments, save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self-government; but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than we are now going. would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. The triumph of our arms, above all the triumph of our laws and principles, has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much

praise cannot be given to the Army for what it has done in the Philippince both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint in preparing the way for civil government; and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self-govern-ment in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency, and the general kind-heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested

There now remain only some 15,000 troops in the islands. All told, over 100,000 have been sent there. Of course, there have been individual instances of wrongdoing among them. They warred under fearful difficuities of climate and surroundings: and under the strain of the terrible provo- | with a raw crew, no matter how brave

should be I carnestly urge that the in rease asked for by the Secretary of the Navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the pointers, and for perfecting an intelli-gent system under which alone it is pos-sible to get good practice. There should be no halt in the work of building up the Navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a

very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great in population; a country, moreover, which has an Army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first-class power. We have dellb-erately made our own certain foreign polleles which demand the possession of a first-class Navy. The isthmian conal will greatly increase the efficiency of our Navy if the Navy is of sufficient size; but if we have an incdequate Navy, then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy; but it would be worst than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good Navy. A good Navy is not a provocative of war, the surest guaranty of peace. Ea It is dividual unit of our Navy should be the nost efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world.

More Men and Officers Necessary. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we cannot do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest type of sailormen, of sea mechanics. The veteran seamen of our warships are of as high a type as can be found in any navy which rides the waters of the world; they are unsurpassed in daring, in reso-

lution, in readiness, in thorough knowl-edge of their profession. They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are not enough of them. It is no more possible to improvise crew than it is possible to improvise warship. To build the finest ship, with the deadliest battery, and to send it afloat

